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- *British working-men in Germany.* (London: Tariff Reform League. 1912. 9s. each.)  
 Volumes I, II, and III contain the reports of the members of the first seven deputations of delegates visiting Germany to study social and industrial conditions.
- *The threatened national strike in the coal trade; points at issue.* (London: King. 1911. 1s.)
- *Employers and the compensation law.* By an accident claims inspector. (London: Sheratt & Hughes. 6d.)
- *Proceedings of the international association of factory inspectors, 1893-date.* (St. Louis: W. W. Williams, secretary.)
- *Report of royal commission on the working of the railway conciliation and arbitration scheme of 1907.* (London: King. 3d.)
- *Standard time rates of wages in the United Kingdom at 1st January, 1912.* Cd. 6054. (London: Wyman. 1912. Pp. 124. 6d.)
- *Statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the workmen's compensation act, 1906, and the employers' liability act, 1880, during 1910.* (London: King. 7d.)
- *Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la Lingerie.* Vol. V. (Paris: Ministry of Labor. 1911.)
- *Le minimum de salaire et les administrations en Belgique.* (Brussels: J. Lebègue et Cie.)
- *Die wirtschaftlichen Kämpfe in der Eisen- Metall- und Maschinenindustrie in Oesterreich.* (Vienna: Volksbuchh. 1911. Pp. 464. 5 m.)
- *Protokoll der Verhandlungen des 8. Kongresses der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands.* (Berlin: Buchh. Vorwärts. 1911. Pp. 448. 1 m.)
- *Salari ed orari nell' industria edilizia in Italia negli anni 1906-1910.* (Roma: Ufficio del lavoro. 1911.)
- *Medici e ispettorato del lavoro. Commissione internazionale permanente per lo studio delle malattie professionali.* (Milano. 1911. Pp. 177.)  
 Contains an examination of medical inspection and suggestions for its improvement; bibliography of industrial hygiene and medical inspection.

## Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

*Gold for India. A Plea for the Adoption of the Indian Currency Committee's Report of 1899.* By M DE P. WEBB. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1911. Pp. 25. 2s. 6d.)

This brochure is a vigorous criticism of England's currency

policy in India since 1898, and a plea for the opening of mints in India to the free coinage of gold for "a gold currency as well as a gold standard." Mr. Webb shows that the Fowler Currency Committee of 1898 contemplated the coinage and extensive use of gold as money in India. He contends that the Government was diverted from carrying out the committee's recommendations, and led to establish a "state managed currency" through the influence of the London money market upon the Secretary of State for India. The Indian gold standard reserve and the Indian note reserve, which are kept so largely in London in the form of securities, he believes should be transformed into gold and returned to India. Thereafter Indian currency should be convertible into gold on demand in India, and the Government should entirely disassociate itself from any attempt at currency manipulation. An increased demand for gold coins on the part of India, Mr. Webb points out, would tend to lessen the depreciation of gold and thus aid in the solution of the world-wide problems arising from the present large production of the yellow metal.

Mr. Webb makes a plea, rather than a carefully balanced presentation. The Government's case is much stronger than one would infer from the reading of this paper; and the gold-exchange standard, even in the qualified form adopted by India, is more effective and more automatic (i. e., "less managed") in its operation, than Mr. Webb seems to appreciate.

E. W. K.

*An Example of Communal Currency.* By J. THEODORE HARRIS. Preface by SIDNEY WEBB. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1911. Pp. xiv, 62. 1s.)

In this brochure is given the story of an issue of non-interest-bearing circulating notes put out during the period from 1816 to 1837 by the island state of Guernsey. The experiment began with the project to raise £5000 for the erection of a market house and this was followed by other public undertakings financed in the same manner, until notes to the amount of £55,000 had been issued. The notes were never redeemable on demand but apparently were receivable for public dues and as received were to be destroyed at the rate of about 10 per cent a year. This cancellation was made possible by means of rental received for market stalls and the proceeds of a tax on liquors.